SAMPY HOOK, Feb. 12—11 o'clock P. M. There is no appearage of the steamship Africa off this

port. The wind is light from the ESE, and the weather

Sermons on the Sebraska Bill.

Boston, Feb 12, 1854.

Rev. E. N. Kirk, in his sermon at the Minut Vernon Church this morning, elequently and pointedly con-demned the Neuraska bill. The Christian church, he said, should not close her eyes to the reckless ambition ton to honest and enlightened principles He (Mr Kirk) had given in his adherion to the compromise of 1850, though hardly with a clear conscience, for the sake of the permanent peace and unity of the whole country.
The parage of the Nebraska bill would, in his optaion, constitute a revolution. He regretted that the author of the bill should have been born in New England. In con-Segislators at Washington, and especially for Senator

Douglas and Franklis Pierce.

The Ber. Theodore Parker also made the Nebraska bill the subject of he morning discourse, densuncing it and its author with sloquence and sarcasm.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Feb 11, 1854. By the arrival of the steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz Sth instant, we have advices from the oily of Mexteo of the 4th in t. Our files of papers are barren of the "Ramsay route," but nothing later than received by Che steamer Daniel Webster at this port several days ago.

A Sm day Riot in Portland.

SEVERAL INISHMEN VERY BADLY BEATEN.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12, 1854.

A terrible Irish riot took place in this city this after m. Several of the rioters were severely bearen, and case is probably killed. The police, aided by the priests, made several arrests, when they were set upon by the mob, who made desperate attempts to rescue the prisoners, but without success. The origin of the riot is not

From Philadelphia.

ANTI-BEDINI MEETING—DISTING=ISHED SENATORS REPRIMANDED—FATAL STEAMBOAT AND RAILEOAD
ACCIDENTS, ETC.

FHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 12, 1854 A large anti Bedini demonstration came off last evening at the Museum, at which an address was adopted, to be condemning their judgment upon the recent expressions of public opinion relative to Bedini, as an unwarrantable assumption of prerogative, declaring that the people are the judges of their public servants, not the public servants the judges of the people, and asserting that the berning in effigy was a most appropriate expression of public opinion towards a man suspected of conniving at the torture and death of republicans. Strong resolutions were also passed, including one recommending that a memorial be circulated, asking government to suspend our diplomatic relations with Rome, in consequence of he course pursued by the Papal government.

James Purse, engineer of the steamboat Humboldt, aged

thirty-five years whilet oiling a portion of the machicary, was struck on the head by the cross head lever, tast night, and died early this morning. He was formerly engineer on board the steaming Ajax. He is represented to have been a very worthy man, and by this calamity a wife and seven children are left to deplore his less.

A child, seven years old, son of James Myers, was killed

The weather is cloudy, mild, dry and cool. At five O'clock this entining the thermometer stood at 40, baro-caster, 80.20; and the wind was I ght from the southeast, with a change for the worst at hand. The citizens have turned out to dep in great force, and in their best attire, particularly the fair sex, who were never beheld to

Marine Disasters. SCHOOKERS WRICKED AND CHEWS PROSTRITTEN.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 12, 1854.

The schooler Bollrush, of New York, from Boston for and immediately filled. The craw were saved, but they are badly frozen - the captain so badly that it is feared he

por for Norfolk, with a cargo of laths and lumber, went nebers on Block Island on the 3d last., (uring a snow storm, and soon after filled. The crew were saved, but comswhat frostbitten The cargo has been landed and stion. The schooner lies broadelde beach, is badly camaged, and cannot probably be got off.

She is a good vessel one year old, and is supposed to be
insured at the eastward.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 11, 1954.

Cotton is dult, and prices are irregular. The wool market remains quiet, at about the same range of prices.

Sales of the welk 54 80 lbs. Printing cloths are steady, with no change in price

The sales of the week reached 21,700 pieces.

The sales of the west reached

Cincinnari, Feb. 11, 1854.

Flour has declined to 36 35 per bbl. Lard has also declined, the last sales being at 05 for barrelled. Pork is until 2,400 bbls, mers have been self for March delivery, at \$12. No relies of bulk meat. Sight exchange on New York, half to three quarters per cent premium. Freights are high. To New Orleans, gook \$1; flour, \$55. To Wheeling, park, \$75; flour, \$55. To Champeron, Feb. 11, 1854.

The sales of cotten to-day amounted to 1,000 bales, quotations ranging from \$35 to 1036. All qualities have considerably declined.

Political Intelligence.

The Milwacsie Noss, (sational democrat,) takes ground in favor of the Karas Nebraska bill of Senator Duglas, upon the principle that the people of the States and Terrivories are computent to regulate their ewa affairs without cutside interference, and says until that principle is established the question of slavery will never be adjusted or the upprofits be warfare between the North and South terminate.

South terminate

The Nashus, N. H., Gozelle, (democrat.) hopes the Nashus, N. H., Gozelle, (democrat.) hopes the Nashus, N. H. and Judge Douglas wile pass, as it will entirely and for ever disconnect the general government from the question of elavery, and make it an affair to be zeculated by the people, as one of the reserved rights over which the U. itself feates Constitution has no cognizance.

which the United States constitution has no cognizance. The Newach, N. J. Mercury, (whig.) says that it is evidently the design of the slave holding States to absorb the North, and that our interests, principles, rights, and correctnoe, will all have to give way before the demands of slavery, unless we stand up against this new encoughment, and presist those measures of the Sutu which loss directly to the obliveration of a sacred covenant and the absorption of every seeh of that territory from which slavery was excluded by the Missouri compromise act.

The Lyone, New York, Gazette (administration deme-erat.) puts in an emphatic say on Donglas's Nebraska-bill, and hopes that President Pierce does not favor any auch wild scheme for the perpetuation of slavery. The Gazette, however, considers that slaveholders have a right be some law for the protection of their property, but it cannot favor the abrogation of the Missouri conpronise.

NKERASKA MEETING IN DORGHESTER, MASS.
A meeting was held in Dorchester on the 10th tastant, which was composed of citizens opposed to the Nebraska Territory bill win adopted, after a spirited discussion, the following resciutions:—

Decided That was been to the service of the

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. CHARITY ON THE FIVE POINTS. Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the La

tutions, and Reports thereon.

It the reader will ake a walk down Broadway to Authony street, and through Anthony, only a short distance, to the junction of Cross, Orange and Little Water streets. he will find the sun shining on a great many more of the ne just than the just. He will find squalld and mean looking tenements, inhabited by people whose characters correspond with their habitations. He will find that after night fall his passage through the district is by no means safe. All sorts of pretences will be used to lare him into places where he is fortunate if he escapes with his life. He will be importuned for pence on every hand by little girls clothed with fifth and wretchedness as with a garment, and with hardly soy thing else in the shape of clothing. Iele and dissolute mea lounge about the streets, filling the air with a stream of profaulty and obcentry, mingled with the steach of bad liquors and segar smoke. Half naked women lean from the window still, and loudly jest with their neighbors, or shower impress-

This classic locality is the resort of nearly all the thieves, beggars, vagrants and druckards in New York It is the sanctuary to which they fly. On the 'Pointa' they will meet with none but such as they; on the "Points" they can sell their booty; on the 'Points' they can inculge in the lowest and most excessive debauchery

racity. The institution depends almost entirely on the contributions of the charitable.

As Mr. Pease is about to sit down to a well spread dia ser table we make our adeur, and cross over, taking twenty or thirty steps to arrive at

Trial of Jeremtah Lune for the Manslaughter of William Hyer-Charge of the Court-Verdict of the Jury.

COURT OF GEPERAL SESSIONS.

THE LADIES' FIVE POINTS MISSION. The Ladies' Five Points Mission, under the patro: age of the Ladies' Home Mission of the Methodis's Churcu, is built upon the site of the "Old B. every," opposite the little three cornered patch of ground known in that classic region as "Regent's Park," and sometimes "Paradus Square" The building is a handsome brick structure, twenty-five feet front by forty five deep and 6 ro stories in height. The lot was purchased by the Ladies **Ximion for \$16,000 and the entire building as it stands, cost \$36,000, of which \$28,000 have been paid by contributions made expressly for this object, among them being one of \$1,000 by the Comman Council.

Thus far, the efficial report of the Mission which has been recently published. Let us now describe the interior of the establishment as we found it.

Upon entering the cflice, which occupies a corner of the basement, we found two ladies seated at the desk— Mrs. Skidmore and Mrs. Deuel--who received us very corcially, and immediately accompanied us through every department of the establishment.

Our first visit was to the Infant School, held in the middle basement, and which is open every day during the usual school hours. Here we lound seated on comfort-able berches, ome seven y little oblidren, from three to

spent in the Home, at least twenty applications for relief were made at the office.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

The Ferry America—Call from an Industrial residents of Williamsburg, sroused by the impositions practiced upon the public by the Williamsburg Ferry Company, have issued a call for a public presting, to be held at the Oleon on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., for the purpose of expressing their rentiments in regard to the many abases existing in the management of this ferry, and also to take each action as may be designed expected to effect a reform. Several context speakers have expressed their is tention to address the meeting, were expressed their is tention to address the meeting, were expressed their is tention to address the meeting, were expressed their is tention to address the meeting, were expressed their is tention to address the meeting, were expressed their is tention to address the meeting, were expressed their is better to the company, of which the public are unserve, will be made known.

There cannot us the least doubt that the manner is which the Prople's ferry from the foot of South Reventh street, it was thought, would have a tendency to cause this ferry empany to correct the shifts at present complained of, and also to afford simple ferry facilities. It appears, however, that this company are determined, if possible, to continue the menopoly—thus comprising the public to pay storbished prices for interior accommodation. For this purpose, we are informed from a reliable course, that the great to exable the Prople's ferry, together with the water front at the foot of South Eleventh street, has been purchased by the Williamsburg Ferry Company for the sum of Sido Coo, which it is understood is not to a put into our proposition. Their accommodations are miserable in every respect. Their occur modations are miserable in every respect. Their beats are of a grade conservable between the Troy horse boats and the Brooklyn ferry boats, but unfortunately greatly inferior to the latter.

Warren street.

ARRIVALS.

From Richmond, &c., in steamship Rasnohe: -Wm Cobbsnow Geo L Austin, John M Sianchard, James L Tonnor, Lenny C Old, John M Gemaric, &f Fincke, Class H B Crance, Capi J Freiz D Gaylor O Blerce, Er Samusi Waste M & Grandel May Purse, P L McGran, Jahn b Crame, John Corame, John Corame, John P Brown, Jos C Perry, Wm C Ceps, R L Richardson Taos B Judetn, and ten in the steerage.

Frim Charleston, in the steerage, The Tana, Ming Tame, Mrs Geidy, D Nichels and lady, C Braker, Mr Doan, Mr Johnson, W H Diable, Jos Tutale, Capt O Smith, T B De Forcat, A H Barrison, H M McKenie, J Dean, P J Jones, & D C Hairington, and Eve in the steerage.

A woman living in the eastern part of Dayton, Ohlo, a short time since presented her husband with a boy who weighed just one pound. His first bed was made on a common sized dinner plate. The event has created a great sparsation in the Convention city.

Before His Honor Recorder Tillou.

Fig. 11.—The Court resumed its sitting to day at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to try the case of Jeremiah Lane, for the manslaughter of William Hyer, in December last, by striking him on the head with a cart rung.

The first witness sworn for the prosecution was Miza-be h Belman, who deposed that she resided at the corner of Elm and Duane streets. The deceased boarded with her; he was a tailor by trade; on the evening of the 28th of December last he took his tea, about six o'clock; he then went out and came in again; went cut three or four times after when he was carried in insensible; he was

Cross examined—it was about 7% o'clock when deceas-ed left the house, and in four or ave minutes after he

ed left the house, and in four or are minutes after he left he was carried is insensible.

Henry Wendle, being duly sworn, deposed—That he attended a bar kept by Mr. Fink, on the northeast corner of him and Duane streets; recollects a row takingplies in the street, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the swening of 26th of becember lest; looked through the window and saw a party standing on the northeast corner; heard a noise and 'hollowing out,' but could not distinguish anything; William Finnigan came into our efforce, and looked around as if for something, and went out again; Jeremiah Lane and some six or seven others were in the store, a little fellow came into the store and and 'o'core out, or Finnigan will be helded;' then they all run one; some after Jerry Lane came in again, looked around and saked me for a club; he had a sore hand with some white rage on the held not get a club there and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take commenced to another here and went out again; I take the sore the priouser came into the store gain though the store the priouser came into the store gain through upon the shall made driven through upon the shall be arch of the skull was driven through upon the shall.

swears that he met Lane, who said—"If I had not a sore hand I would fight them myselt." Decker then went over to the opeosite side of the strees, and there found Hyer lying as descrined by all the witnesses. So by this youth's evidence it is clearly shown that Lane was not the man that struck the decawed.

The District Antorney, N. B. Blunt, then summed up the evidence for the presention. In commencing, ne referred to the personal restarck of the course legs the other side, as to the course pursued by him. He stood there not as an individual with any habred in his heart against the prisoner, but as the public procession, whose duty it was to assist the jury in their encleaves to do justice to the people of the State of New York. Never, in the wole course of his legal career did the learned District Attorney meet with a case parallel to the one in which the coursel of the other side was arranged—never, during a period of twenty-five years, did he ren ember as occasion where the coursel for the defence wantonly wasted so much time, and so imperimently inquired into the private hudness of jures. He knew it was the duty of counsel not to proceed the course of the struct was the duty of counsel and to proceed the course of the will deced with a sure that the private hudness of duty and decement. Now what are the facile in the case? This uncleading man, with Hyer, was struck in the head with a cast rung, by a man with a sone hand, without any provolution. The woman, Margaret Potten, aweare distinctly that it was man with a sone hand, without as of the private, rano and a second with the dark woman and assed him for a old. He concluded his address by a sjan that the jury, in son larguage of the law "condemn themselves sheat the required of the guilders."

And the second control of the second control hes them, and two of them, it seems draw knives and stabbed birm. This part of the came presents a shocking feature. It is to be regret ed it at persons should be permitted to commit such digrecoful sens with impunity. At all events, als ren to a store to see if she could get one of Finnigae's risease to help sing but, not fasting any there, she returned to the seems of the disturbance, where the raw a man with a tart rung in his hand, strike down the deceased. And the man with the cart rung had a sore hard, the said; that was all she saw. Then comes the best incored Henry Wendell; he appears to have known the prisoner, and after before the deceased was killed. He tells you can be fore the deceased was killed. He tells you of the seeme outside; to talt you that some one took away some tumblers out of his store, she that not handring for them the prisoner said he took them, and would make it all right; he tells you that the prisoner had recome hand; he tells you of his asking for a clab, which he did not give him. The prisoner is thus identified as help at the scene of the affray or around it. The clark relis you that when he came to open the store door he found that the body of the deceased was so close to it that he could scarcely open it, and the site by the store to he found that the body of the deceased was so close to it that he could scarcely open it, and the little by talk you that he saw the body of the deceased was so close to it that he could scarcely open it, and the little by talk you must be positive in your own minds that the prisoner committed the hounded; that he could not remove the secured you are to be astified that the prisoner was guilty of the killing of the deceased. As regards churse ter, there is no doubt of bis good character except so far as the circumstance of his care with and dangerous waspon; that he circumstance was guilty of the very larger to the prisoner. The interface of the decease of the day of the committed in the hounded; that he care in our was a substant when you can al

The jury rendered the following verdict:

NATIONAL MATTERS.

OUR WASSINGTON LETTERS.

The Missouri Compromise and the Netraska Question.

LATEST MOVEMENT OF THE VAN BURENITES.

Intention to Kill the Bill by an imendment.

THE HON. MKE WALSH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. Ac., &c. &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE VAN BURENITES AND THE NESBASKA BILL-AMENIMENT TO BE OFFEED, TO APPLY ITS FRA-TURED TO THE DISPRICT OF COLUMBIA—TAMMANY HALL DESOLUTIONS MANUFACTURED IN WA-HING-

TON—GEN. CASS, ETC.

Washindron, Pab. 12, 1854.

Mr. Dean has returned from New York, and is understood to be the bearer of the ultimatum of the Van Hurel to as regards the Nebraska bill. He is said to have discovered that all his friends in New York Kinderhook, and Alexay, are opposed to this bill, and will only real satisfied upon its being amended so as to make its provisions with respect to alsvery general in their bearing upon all the Perritories of the United States.

The principle of the Nebraska bill, as it now reads, is

the practical denisi of the constitutional right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the forritories. If this principle be correct, then it is contended that slavery in the District of Columbia is unconstitutional, because it exists wholly and entirely by a direct law of Congress. The amendment which will be offered to the bill will simply extend the principle to the District of Columbia, and thus repeal or abrogate all "incomsistent" laws, and consequently free all slaves in this district or lensitory. They hold this to be a logical se-quence from which there is no escape. The North, they quence from which there is no encape. The north, they assert sill vote for the amendment, because it will be a proper abeli husel of slavery, and for the reason that right and justice require the enforcement of the principle over all Territories if it is a correct one as applied to any. If such an amendment carries, then it is easy to see the South will in a body vote against the bill, and the North aili generously assist them.

But the Van Burenites forget that the constitution

makes an exception in the case of the District of Columbia. With regard to the Territories, sil that can be found in the ment over them, is the clause authorizing Congress to make needful rules and regulations respecting the terri-tory and other property of the United States, and also the general power over the public lands. In the case of the District of Columbia however, the constitution declares:— The Cong est shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoener over such District." The power is here expressly given, and it may upset the pro-posed amendment. It is clear that the District of Columbia does not stand in the same position as a more Ferri-

members within a few days, is observable on every hand. The Nebraska bill, in its present shape, is openly de-nounced, and members are now heard ridicaling the admichiration, who a week sgo would have considered such a course as high treason. Not withstanding the acticles in the Union in favor of Judge Douglas's buil it is by so means curtain but what the administration is on the eve of tacking sgain, and openly coming out against the

city and sent on by John L. O'Sollivan, recently nominated Charge to Periugal, to John Van Buren, Fowler, and C-chrase, to have them acted upon as public opinion in New York Coobrane is in their favor. Fowler and the Prince descures them. Meantime O'Sullivan gets his

bracks bill; whilst he will give in his adhesim to the principles it contains, he will at the same time express ble convictive that the introduction of the measure

Our Washington Co-responde

Washinton, Feb. 10, 1854.
The Gadsden Treaty—The Tehuantepec and Sloc Grants - The Action of the Senate. We are all sgog here to know the identity of the

man that nominated Frank Pierce, and also to find out the signification of those mysterious letters The expositions in the Harald touching the Gadsden treaty, so called, has had the beneficial

effect of opening the eyes and clearing the understandings of Senators, and the confirmation or rati-

fication of the affair, reluctantly submitted to the

Senate, is highly problematical. The history of some of the elements of this business would prove curious, instructive, and interesting. R is known that the assignees of Garay, Hargons & Co., after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining some six hundred thousand dollars from the same commission which gave George A. Gardner over a half nillion. This was done through the influence, agency, and peculiar exertions of Daniel Webster, one March and Edward Carris. But this reasonable amount, it would a opear, is by no means as infactory to such wealthy men as the present owners of the Garay grant. Like Oliver Twist they ask for mire. The Senator. Benjamin, from Louisiana, has a very large interest in this matter; but unfortunately he belongs to the whigs. Hence, after the demise of the gedlike Webster, the parties cast about to find the proper influences to operate upon "our President" and upon his constitutional advisers, with a view to favor the Garsy and Tehuantepec scheme and copose the Sloo grant. It is said that after raking over New England, and especially the sovereign State of New Hampshire, the right bowers of the President in the persons of a Col. Whippie, Captain George, and some other persons of credit and renown, were found, who were extensively "sweetened" in advance with promises of any contingent remainders that might theresiter come into existence. From the fact that the Caucking arrangement, which secured the rights and interests of Sloo and associates, has not been submitted to Senators, we cannot but infer that the Caucking arrangement, which secured the rights and interests of Sloo and associates, has not been submitted to Senators, we cannot but infer that the Caucking arrangement, which secured the rights and interests of Sloo and associates, has not been submitted to Senators, we cannot but infer that the Caucking arrangement, which secured the rights and interests of Sloo and associates, has not been submitted to Senators, we cannot but infer that the Sociate of the aforesaid gentlemen must be paramount at the White House and the Department of State. Whether or not F.—, P. P. G., has been employed by either of the parties in intere known that the assignees of Garay, Hargous & Co. after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining some

Washington, Feb. 10, 1854. The French Spoliotion Bill-The Efforts to Get it Through Congress.

it Through Congress.

The agents engaged in prosecuting the French Spoliation bill are again at work. The principal man in the concern is Mr. Sullivan, formerly a contractor for paper with the departments, but of late years engaged in impressing upon members of Congress the propriety of passing the Spoliation bill, his principal argument being good dinners and plenty of wine. His see and that of Mr. Caustin, another agent, is about three hundred thousand dollars-to say nothing of the cash down already received for the dinners, &c.

The great argument used by the friends of the bill is, that it will relieve the necessities of a bill is, that it will release the large number of indigent females who lost their all large number of indigent females who lost their all large number reason urged is the representation that the government of the United States have been indemnified by France for these losses, and that it is only common honests for this government now to pay over to the claim-